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POSTHUMOUS AWARD HONORS NAVAL MEN FOR GALLANT FEATS

List Includes Heroes Killed in Stirring Action in Battles In South Pacific

For outstanding services in the War of Greater East Asia and the China Affair, various grades of the martial Order of the Golden Kite and of the Rising Sun have been posthumously conferred upon officers and men of the Navy in the 18th War of Greater East Asia Posthumous Honors Award and the 34th China Affair Posthumous Honors Award, it was announced in a communique issued by the Navy Ministry under date of May 21.

The communique added that the naval officers and men thus honored were part of the total killed in stirring action between August, 1940 and December, 1943, 84 of whom, including Rear-Admiral Torajiro Sato, received Shukun Ko, or Special Distinction Honors.

Rear-Admiral Sato, who received the Third Class Order of the Rising Sun, participated in the Philippine and Netherlands East Indies operations as commander of a destroyer flotilla and then in the campaign of the Solomon Islands area. Surmounting all the difficulties incidental to operations in such far-flung areas, he fulfilled his duties with admirable fortitude. In the Battle of the Solomons and in the night battle off Lunga, he made a surprise attack on a large enemy force and scored torpedo hits on enemy battleships and cruisers, thus manifesting to the full the traditional might of the Japanese destroyer squadron. Subsequently he took part in a certain night battle as commander of the warship X X and was killed in gallant [illegible]

Sank Foe Tankers

Rear-Admiral Tomejiro Tamaki, who was also granted the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Second Class Order of the Rising Sun, campaigned in the South China Sea, Java Sea and along the coast of East Indies as commander of a submarine flotilla. He rendered outstanding services in sinking three enemy oil tankers and freighters, after which he fought in both the North and South Pacific, scouting out enemy bases and taking part in the transportation of munitions. Thus he made splendid contributions to the successful operations of his comrade units. Finally, he was killed in valiant action during a battle in a certain area.

Captain Issei Satto, who was awarded the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and Third Class Order of the Rising Sun, participated in the Philippine and Netherlands East Indies operations as deputy commander of the warship X X. In the battle off Surabaya, he engaged the combined fleet of the United States, Britain, Australia and the Netherlands and inflicted a crushing blow on that fleet. He distinguished himself also in operations in the Solomons area. He was killed in action during a terrific night battle in a certain area.

Captain Kuboki Hideo, recipient of the Third Class Order of the Rising Sun, participated in the Netherlands East Indies and New Guinea operations as commander of a destroyer. In the battle off Bali Island, he cooperated with comrade warships in fighting an enemy fleet several times his in strength, sinking four enemy destroyers and severely damaging two cruisers. Subsequently he was assigned to the Solomons waters and frequently took part in convoying operations, in the course of which he sank a number of enemy mine-sweepers and torpedo boats and shot down enemy aircraft. In a convoying operation at X X, he engaged a large enemy force and during the battle was killed in stirring action.

Cited by Fleet Chief

Captain Kiyoyuki Kamo, who received the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and Third Class Order of the Rising Sun, took part in the Battle of Hawaii and operations in the Netherlands East Indies, East Indian Ocean and the Solomons area as commander of a destroyer. He sank enemy warships on several occasions, and especially for his achievements in the Battle of the Coral Sea and the Third Battle of the Solomons he was cited by the commander-in-chief of the Combined Fleet. While engaged in a battle with enemy aircraft in the Solomons area he was killed in stirring action.

Lieutenant-Commander Tetsuro Hinokiyama, who was granted the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite and Fourth Class Order of the Rising Sun; Lieutenant-Commander Yutaka Ishikawa, who received the same and Lieutenant-Commander Shigejiro Takayama, the same, participated in operations in the Netherlands East Indies, East Indian Ocean and the Solomons area as leading officers of a destroyer and distinguished themselves on several occasions. They were killed in action during an engagement with enemy aircraft in a certain area.

Lieutenant Shichiro Yatabe, who received the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite and Fifth Class Order of the Rising Sun; Lieutenant Yoshio Otsu, who received the same; First Sublieutenant Yoshinari Kimura, who received the same; First Sublieutenant Masaru Yamaguchi, same; Second Sublieutenant Isamu Karasawa, upon whom were conferred the Fifth Class Order of the Golden Kite and Sixth Class Order of the Rising Sun and Second Sublieutenant Masami Omura, who received the same, took part in the Netherlands East Indies, Indian Ocean and the North and South Pacific as leading officers of a destroyer and after rendering outstanding services they were transferred to the Solomons waters. While fighting a huge swarm of enemy aircraft over undisclosed waters, they were killed in gallant action.

Independence Day Is Feted in Turkey; Ismet Inonu Speaks

Special

LISBON, May 19.—Turkish Independence Day was celebrated today by Turkish youths with parades and sports festivals, it is reported from Ankara. A speech by President Ismet Inonu will climax the day. This national holiday celebrates the landing of Kemal Ataturk at Samsun on May 19, 1919, which led to Turkey's fight for independence.

FISH URGES PROBING PEARL HARBOR RAID

Calls for Action to Charge Those Responsible for Dereliction of Duty

Special

LISBON, May 19.—Representative Hamilton Fish, Republican of New York, today challenged the Democratic majority of the House to deliberate on the legislation providing for the investigation of the Pearl Harbor bombing so that the American people might know "who is being covered up," according to a Washington dispatch.

Fish called for action on the resolution introduced by Representative Dewey Short, Republican of Missouri, which would require the defence departments to call to trial by September 7 the persons charged with dereliction of duty in the Pearl Harbor debacle.

Fish shouted: "There is no reason why this investigation should not be held now so that we can find out who was responsible for that disaster." Democratic Representative Albert Gore of Tennessee leaped to his feet and charged that the blame for the attack should fall partly on the Republican Party for what he called "its failure to vote for the appropriations to bring about the pro- [illegible] bor."

Fish shot back: "We had the largest navy in the world at the time of the Pearl Harbor attack and it was no one's fault but the Administration's."

Fish said that the investigation would show that Admiral James Otto Richardson, the then Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, had protested to the sending of the fleet to Pearl Harbor and that shortly afterward he was relieved of his command and Admiral Husband Kimmel appointed successor. Fish added that Kimmel had then ordered the fleet to Pearl Harbor "where it could be attacked from the air."

Doenitz's Son Killed

Special

BERLIN, May 19.—Naval Lieutenant Klaus Doenitz, the eldest and last son of Grand-Admiral Karl Doenitz, Commander-in-Chief of the German Navy, was killed in action off the British coast, it was learned today. His younger brother, Peter, was also killed in action on an earlier occasion.

ENEMY'S AMBITIONS MUST BE SMASHED, EMPHASIZES AMAU

Denounces Ill-Treatment of Negroes and Indians Under Foe's Cloak of Democracy

Eiji Amau, President of the Board of Information, emphasized on Saturday that America and Britain's inordinate ambitions to recapture East Asia and enslave its peoples for their benefit must be crushed by all means.

Mr. Amau's statement was made at the regular meeting of the Japan Press Association held at 10:30 a.m. Saturday at the Greater East Asia Hall, Marunouchi.

Pointing out that the Anglo-American Powers are now out to retrieve their declining military fortune, President Amau declared that they were desperately attempting to influence the neutral countries in their favor by threat and by cajolery in an effort to end the war as early as possible. He emphasized that while the Anglo-Americans started the war for the alleged purpose of protecting the small Powers, they were now not only disregarding the interests of these minor nations but also putting increasing pressure on them.

Bitterly criticizing the lack of consistency in the enemy camp, the Board of Information Head pointed out that democracy for which America and Britain are supposedly fighting was being trampled underfoot in these countries where the Negroes are still denied full human rights and the Indian leaders are arrested and persecuted for being patriotic.

Mr. Amau's speech, in gist, follows:

"The fretful impetuousness which has become increasingly manifest in the enemy camp is due, among other [illegible] fundamental national unrest owing to the lack of convincing war aims. If they have a war aim at all it is none other than the ambition to dominate the world. The United States has sent its expeditionary forces throughout the world to hold post-war hegemony over the globe, while Britain is feverishly endeavoring to retain at all costs the vast territories which it had occupied with treachery and butchery in the past and which it cannot hope to defend. World domination and nothing else features the war aims of these countries.

Open Clash Inevitable

"No matter how cleverly the Anglo-American Powers may camouflage their true intentions under an alleged common objective, it is natural that they should eventually conflict with each other. At the initial stage, their ambitions were craftily kept hidden but later their interests have openly clashed everywhere, exposing before the whole world the ugly designs they harbor inwardly.

"The Anglo-Americans have repeatedly proclaimed that they are fighting for democracy. Since the name of democracy has been spoiled so often in the United States and Britain as witness the former's Negro problem and the latter's Indian question, some of the more enlightened Americans and British have recently criticized their own leaders' pronouncements in regard to democracy.

"Another instance of the enemy's hypocrisy is the notorious Atlantic Charter, which America and Britain compiled with a view to camouflaging their sinister intentions. The problematical nature of this document is proved by the fact that some revisions have recently been proposed in both Britain and America so that it may suit the imperialistic policies of the two governments.

"The Anglo-Americans' so-called humanitarianism is simply ludicrous, for who is it that carried out indiscriminate bombing of cities and towns, attacked hospital ships and, furthermore, disregarded Pope Pius XII's protests?

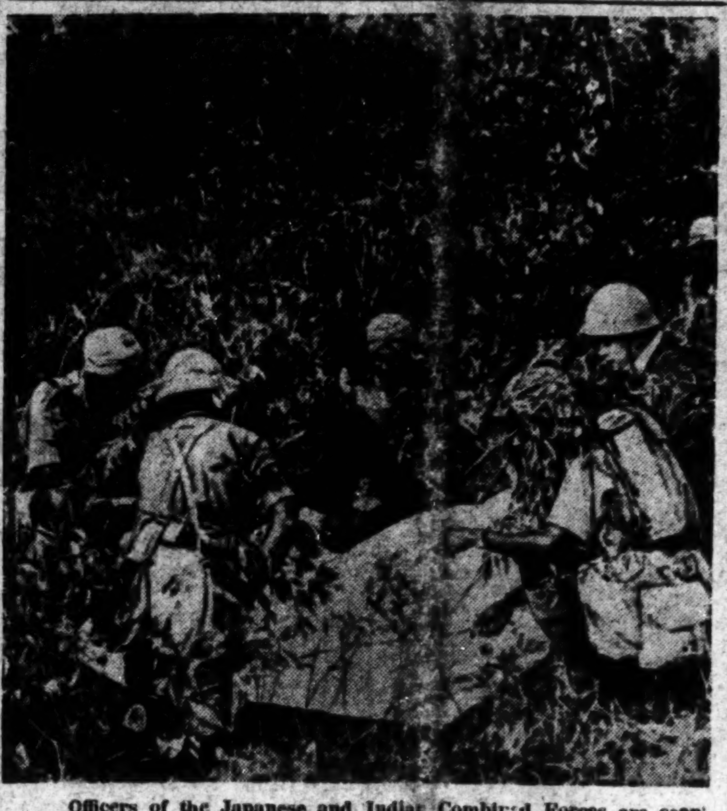
"One thing we must remember, however, and that is that the Anglo-American intention is to 'eliminate' the Japanese and recapture East Asia and thus enslave the East Asiatic people to serve their interests. The enemy means it when he says he will 'eliminate' Japan."

U.S. Marines Killed in Crash

Special

LISBON, May 19.—Thirteen United States marines were killed today in a plane crash at Norfolk, Virginia, according to a report received here.

Planning Jungle Strategy



Officers of the Japanese and Indian Combined Forces are seen above before a map in the jungles, working out the tactics to be employed against the enemy. (Passed by the War Ministry)

AMPLE FOODSTUFF CERTAIN FOR REICH

Large Output Seen in Vegetables, Butter, Oil and Livestock, Says Backe

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, May 19.—Germany's food front remains solid, Herbert Backe, Food and Agriculture Minister, declared in his radio speech made on May 13.

Emphasizing that the smooth operation of ration system is essential to the maintainence of morale of the nation in the course of the current war, Minister Backe pointed out that the fact that the foodstuffs can be obtained without fail by those who produce their food ration coupons has greatly strengthened the confidence of the nation in the Government's food control administration in particular and also in its conduct of the war in general.

Continuing, he stated:

"Due to lack of a systematic food policy and foodstuffs control system, a remarkable decrease of foodstuff production was caused in Germany during the last World War. Above all, the production of cereals for bread registered a decrease of 33 per cent and that of potatoes 35 per cent, while livestock also decreased in number as a result of the slaughtering of 930,000 pigs in 1917 consequent upon miscalculation in the supply of feed.

"In the current war, such tragedies in the field of foodstuff supply have been forestalled by virtue of the steady development made in the nation's food policy and food control system during the last 10 years. In the first place, prewar level of production of cereals for bread is being maintained in spite of the stresses of the war, while vegetable oil production has been increased. The output of vegetables has been increased to several times the prewar record by means of the expansion of vegetable fields from 100,000 hectares in 1939 to 450,000 hectares in the following year.

"The production of butter has also increased by means of increasing the number of milch cows. Germany's annual output of butter is 730,000 tons, while America produces 750,000 tons. The fact that the number of milch cows in America is three times Germany's whereas the former's output of butter is nearly the same with the latter's testifies to unparalleled achievements made by the Reich in this field of national endeavors. Thanks to the bountiful output of butter, 60 per cent of the German nation's demand for oil is met with butter.

"It cannot be denied that some uneasiness is entertained in some quarters as to the possible worsening of food supply due to the loss of the Ukraine. Since the Reich's food policy is formulated upon the basis of self-sufficiency in Greater Germany, and also because the decrease in the supplies from one country in the European economic bloc can be supplemented by the increase of supplies from other countries, such a misgiving is simply groundless."

BIASED CENSORSHIP ANGERS U.S. PRESS

Tito's Recognition Demand Hushed Up But British Release Story to Reuter

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 19.—The strict censorship enforced by the United States on its press is the cause of growing resentment, reports the American weekly, Time. Bitter protests are being voiced not only by politicians of the opposition party but also by the politically neutral Associated Press as the Roosevelt government, contrary to earlier promises, continue to withhold important war news and hush up unpleasant incidents.

A sharp complaint has recently been made, continues the Time, by A.P. manager in the Mediterranean, Kennedy, on the suppression of the interview of one of his correspondents with Marshal Joseph "Tito" Brozovich, Commander of the Partisan Army in Jugoslavia. Kennedy had good reason for his complaint as details of a Reuter interview was released by the British Government shortly afterward.

However, the journal added, it can be understood why the Roosevelt government desired the suppression of this meeting. It is most probable that "Tito" demanded the recognition of his bands as the Jugoslav Government. Roosevelt, who has yet to recognize the de Gaulle regime, is not inclined to accept a man in the pay of Moscow as chief of Jugoslavia.

In a recent speech, Governor Thomas Dewey of New York mentioned the secrecy which had surrounded the Patton incident and also the shooting down of 32 American transport planes by British and American anti-aircraft guns over Sicily. Dewey remarked that one such incident might pass as a mistake but two provided ground for ugly rumors concerning the Roosevelt government.

Walter Lippmann, noted commentator, in an article in the New York Times, has tried to smooth over the situation by arguing that more important things than such incidents or the question of censorship were at stake. The great difficulty which they had to face, he declared, was to attack the Germans simultaneously from the east, west and south and to conquer them. This could only be attained, he said by perfect harmony and cooperation and for this reason all other problems, including that of future frontiers, must be put aside for the time being. The United States, Lippmann concluded, were now facing the most difficult task in their history.

Chinese Red in Chungking

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 19.—Lin Tsu-han, Communist member of the Peoples' Political Council of the Kuomintang arrived in Chungking. Lin was in Sian; he went there from Yunan on May 2. After spending two weeks at Shensi's capital, he preceeded to Taokin to take a plane to Chungking. Lin will call on Chiang Kaishek to make a report.

JAPANESE BOMBERS POUND FOE AIRFIELD BASED AT SOUZUPPU

Runway, Military Facilities And Provision Stores Blown Up Besides 17 Machines

Domei

BURMA BASE, May 20.—Bomber and fighter planes of crack Japanese Air Units in the Burma area on Monday suddenly attacked the enemy airfields at Souzuppu, the advance base of the United States air force in the Fukawng sector, and inflicted tremendous damage there.

One Japanese Air Unit roared over the south airfield and blasted the runway, military installations and provision stores.

Another unit stormed the north airfield and destroyed two small-sized enemy planes and 15 small-sized gliders parked on the runway.

Meanwhile, Japanese Fighter Plane Units spotted a formation of about 60 enemy vehicles on a road connecting the south and north airfields. Promptly carrying out an attack, our airmen blasted their objectives and returned to their base safely.

On the same day, another big formation of Japanese fighters and bombers attacked the enemy airfield at XX where they blasted 10 munition dumps and destroyed several automobiles.

Launching yet another assault against the enemy's XX airfield, the Japanese inflicted heavy damage upon the installations there and returned to their base safely.

On the afternoon of the same day, Japanese Fighter Plane Units intercepted eight P-38 Lockheed fighter planes that appeared over XX sector and downed two of them in a furious aerial duel.

In another engagement with six P-38's, the Japanese shot down one of the enemy machines. In these two fights, three Japanese aircraft self-blasted.

Meanwhile, another two planes (one unconfirmed), were shot down by our airmen in a clash over Kalow. No damage was suffered by the Japanese.

On Tuesday, Japanese dive-bombers attacked the XX airfield of the enemy's air-borne troops near XX. They blew up the runway, set ablaze three Douglas DC-3's, and blasted three others on the ground, as well as one glider. Some damage was inflicted on several other gliders parked on the runway. All the Japanese planes returned to their base safely.

Another attack was launched against the enemy airfield at Souzuppu on Wednesday, when the Japanese fighters and bombers blasted the runway and the nearby military installations, causing fires at several places.

Meanwhile, our fighter planes shot down four enemy planes over Kamaine in an engagement with about 10 P-40's. All our planes returned to the base safely.

Piercing the defense net spread by P-40's in the skies over XX airfield, where the enemy air-borne troops had descended on Wednesday, eight Japanese fighter planes on Thursday successfully carried out a daring attack despite inclement weather and against heavy odds.

The Japanese set ablaze four Douglas DC-3's that were parked on the runway and, furthermore, shot down two Douglas DC-3's and one small transport plane cruising near the airfield.

Meanwhile, 40 P-40's attacked the Japanese and a violent aerial combat ensued. In this engagement, four enemy planes were downed (three unconfirmed due to dense fog), and one Japanese plane self-blasted. All the other Japanese planes returned to XX base safely.

Nippon Drive Revealed

Domei

CANTON, May 20.—Japanese Units on Thursday commenced an offensive in the upper reaches of the Kaladan River as well as at Tegnopal, a New Delhi broadcast reported, according to a Kandy dispatch.

The same radio reported that the Japanese launched four vigorous night attacks against the anti-Axis positions around Kohima on Monday.

Gandhi Visits Bombay

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 19.—Mahatma Gandhi this afternoon visited the scene of last month's fire accident in Bombay. He was accompanied by the Mayor of Bombay.

Nippon Airmen Down 12 Enemy Warplanes In Bishenpur Sector

Domei

BURMA BASE, May 20.—Japanese Fighter Plane Units, operating in the Bishenpur area in concert with the northward advancing ground units of the Imperial Forces, encountered an enemy force of about 20 planes, consisting of P-51's and Spitfire fighters, at noon on Thursday and immediately engaging the enemy in a fierce aerial combat, the Japanese downed 12 planes (six unconfirmed). The other enemy planes, that had received direct hits, fled in confusion. No Japanese aircraft was lost in this engagement.

FILTH, DISEASE KILL MANY IN CALCUTTA

Death Rate More Than Three Times What It Was Last Year, Says Statesman

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 17.—One explanation of the continued high mortality in Calcutta, although last year's famine is now but a grim memory, is the high cost of food, reports the Daily Telegraph correspondent from that city. He states that although food is plentiful, most of it is so dear as to be almost beyond the power of the poor or even the middle class to buy.

The correspondent's report follows:

A few items such as rice, wheat and wheat products are rationed at controlled prices but for many other essential food like meat, vegetables and fish, high prices are charged.

Unless the Bengal Government which is at present inquiring into price rackets, takes prompt action many more people will suffer from malnutrition. Cholera, smallpox and malaria also contribute to the growing death rate. Diseases largely result from unsanitary conditions and the Indian Municipal Corporation seems unable to keep the streets clean.

The latest mortality statistics for Calcutta for week ending April 22 record 1,175 deaths as compared with 501 deaths during the corresponding week of last year. Of the figure, 221 were poor people unable to buy food, 340 died from smallpox, 58 from cholera and 55 from malaria.

The Calcutta-Delhi Statesman says that two connected items astound the paper, namely the continued abnormal death rate and the absence of Government or public comment. The journal declared that "like the prices of food, mortality remains dangerously high and far above what it should be. The death rate is nearly three times what it was this time last year and devitalised Bengal might readily fall victim this summer or autumn to some new outbreak of disease."

ANNOUNCES ENGAGEMENT

Thai Prime Minister's Daughter To Marry Capt. Panyarachun

Domei

BANGKOK, May 19.—The formal engagement of the eldest daughter of Thai Prime Minister Field Marshal Phibun Songkhram to Captain R. Panyarachun was announced today.

Captain R. Panyarachun is the eldest son of Prichanusat Panyarachun, former president of the Thai Newspaper Association, who visited Japan last year together with Phairot Jaiyanama, president of the Publicity Bureau. He had also studied in France.

The bride-to-be had returned from her studies in England on board the first exchange ship and immediately entered the Thai Women Army Officers' Academy from which she was graduated this spring. She was commissioned lieutenant in the army in which capacity she is currently serving.

Ogura Reaches Peking

Domei

PEKING, May 9.—Masatsune Ogura, Supreme Economic Adviser to the National Government of China, arrived here this afternoon by air to make an extensive inspection of economic conditions in North China. He was accompanied by Eikichi Niiki, adviser to the Nanking Government.

NIPPON UNITS SMASH LANDING OPERATIONS OF FOE NEAR ULAWU

Casualties of Over 500 Dealt Enemy in New Guinea Battle; Raids on Rabaul Foiled

Domei

SOUTH PACIFIC BASE, May 20.—In the face of our vigorous intercepting operations, an attempt of the enemy forces to land in the neighborhood of Ulawu, about 50 kilometers east of Eitape on New Guinea Island, on May 15 was completely frustrated with heavy losses dealt on them.

This abortive landing cost the enemy more than 500 men.

As was announced by the Imperial Headquarters, the enemy troops commenced a landing at a point near Eitape and Hollandia on the northwestern coast of New Guinea Island early on the morning of April 22 when the Japanese engaged them in furious fighting.

Later, under the protection of a powerful task force, the enemy strengthened his forces. At the end of April, about one regiment strong of the enemy force again landed at a point near Ulawu. This was followed by another abortive enemy landing attempt on May 15 at a point four kilometers east of Ulawu.

In anticipation of these enemy plans, Japanese Units stationed there intercepted the enemy troops and, after engaging in violent battle, inflicted costly casualties of more than 500 besides destroying or capturing numerous enemy war materials.

In the neighborhood of Ulawu, the Japanese fought the enemy landing units vigorously for six days from May 11 to 16 and dealt them an annihilative blow.

At a point four kilometers east of Ulawu, the enemy planned to land there and counter-attacked the Japanese with torpedo-boats and 10 odd large motor vessels. Drawing the enemy near to the seaside in intercepting operations, the Japanese inflicted tremendous losses on the enemy, thus completely frustrating the enemy landing scheme. In this battle, the losses dealt to the enemy were not less than 500 casualties, one torpedo-boat sunk, another damaged in addition to destroying or seizing innumerous heavy and light machine-guns and rifles. The Japanese killed or wounded numbered only six.

Enemy Destroyer Sunk

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTH PACIFIC BASE, May 20.—Detecting a fleet of the enemy torpedo-boats in the waters off Kieta on Bougainville Island at midnight of May 15, our scouting planes promptly launched a bombing attack, sinking one of the enemy craft. All the Japanese airmen returned safely.

13 Enemy Planes Downed

Special to the Nippon Times

RABAUL, May 20.—A group of 40 enemy fighters and bombers attempted to attack the Buka Island area on May 16. Japanese Forces there gave fierce battle and shot down 13 of them. Damage on our side was slight.

On the same day, 130 enemy aircraft, consisting of fighters and bombers, came attacking our position here. Counter-attacking them, the Japanese shot down three invaders and damaged three others, routing the rest.

Another combined formation of 160 enemy fighters and bombers again tried to attack our position here on the next day when the Japanese downed seven of them and damaged seven others in the ensuing violent engagement.

Damage on the part of the Japanese in these two-day combats was negligible.

Raid on Wiak Frustrated

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, May 20.—Japanese Units on Wiak Island shot down three enemy planes in an aerial duel with six B-25's and 12 fighter planes that attempted to attack the island on the morning of May 15. The rest of the enemy raiders were repulsed.

Soviets Using Girl Miners

Special

ANKARA, May 19.—Many youthful workers including numerous girls are now working in coal mines to save manpower, according to the Soviet statement issued by the Deputy Peoples' Commissar for coal industry in Moscow.

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Press Comments

Saturday, May 20

SUBTLE TURN IN THE EUROPEAN WAR SITUATION

ASAHI—At a time when the United States and Britain are spreading the propaganda that a major Anglo-American counter-offensive in Western Europe, that may well decide the issue of war, is imminent, the sudden initiation by them of a new offensive in the Mediterranean area, especially on the Italian front, is a noteworthy development.

The new move is not to be thought as one they have been compelled to make in order to vindicate their military prestige after having lost face on the Italian front due to the iron defense of the Germans on the peninsula. Nor is it to be dismissed merely as a campaign designed to restrain the Axis forces preliminary to a main landing campaign in Western Europe. Does it seem far-fetched to presume that behind this new move of the United States and Britain, there lurks a large element of strategic and political intrigue against the Soviet Union?

Both the United States and Britain know the solidity of the German defense in Western Europe. They know that the Germans are awaiting an opportunity to inflict an irreparable blow to the anti-Axis armed strength when the Anglo-American forces attempt to invade Western Europe, especially as the Reich High Command has not allocated any part of the crack units held in reserve even in spite of the new turn on the Eastern Front. It is all too clear to them that a Western European campaign will be costly and perilous. We do not say that this means they have abandoned the idea of a Second Front, but it cannot be denied that the selfish and cowardly idea of taking an easier course if it can be found is always crossing their minds, as the Soviets have pointed out.

Even more potent to them is the possible nature of the Soviet policy or intentions. Until they know exactly what that is, they cannot but hesitate to take any decisive action. There can be no doubt that the Second Front issue is being contemplated by the Anglo-Americans in the closest connection with the Soviet intentions and developments on the Eastern Front. That ever since the Red Army broke through the German defense line on the Dnieper, the United States and Britain have gradually changed their attitude toward the Second Front question is clear from the recent utterances of Anglo-American leaders. Until the Red Army effected the Dnieper breakthrough, the Second Front bore the significance of an aid to, or cooperation with, the Soviet Union, but ever since Dnieper the same Second Front has come to bear a different meaning—that of stilling the ever increasing voice backed by her armed strength of the Soviet Union. Thus, the Second Front has become to them a means not only of defeating Germany but also of political restraint on the Soviet Union. Thus, they desire the clarification of the so-called postwar problems in relation to the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union, however, is not interested in the hypothetical postwar discussions of the United States and Britain and has totally ignored them. Moreover, she has been openly declaring that it is she who has the biggest voice in the postwar affairs of Europe and has been pursuing her own political plans accordingly. This may be regarded as her provision against possible Anglo-American moves in the future, having discerned their innate anti-Soviet nature.

Under these circumstances it stands to reason that the United States and Britain should be inwardly harboring growing resentment against the Soviet Union. This being so, will they, after all, carry out major operations against Western Europe in compliance with Soviet wishes? At any rate, if they come to feel that such operations would result in the Soviet control of Europe, they will no doubt change the course of the Second Front and their new offensive will be directed at the Soviets as much as at Germany. This is the ground for our belief that the new Italian campaign is preparatory to a landing operation in Southeastern Europe, a section of Europe in which the Soviet Union is supremely interested. The Soviets, on the other hand, according to a British magazine, are planning to organize a Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of the Balkans. It is clear that they do not wish Anglo-American influence to extend over the Balkans.

However, the United States and Britain have not altogether abandoned the idea of invading Western Europe. If possible they will develop a Western European campaign in parallel with the Italian campaign. The new offensive in Italy has been prompted by the political consideration explained in the foregoing. It is in this that the germ of a subtle turn in the complicated European War situation lies at this decisive phase of the war.

STORM OVER THE ENEMY CAMP

MAINICHI SHIMBUN—It is now common knowledge that the maneuvers of the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union against each other are sailing quite close to the wind. This tendency is becoming more and more marked.

A Domei dispatch from Berlin dated May 16 states that the Daily Mail, Conservative organ and the Daily Herald, Laborite organ, printed an expose in the form of a report from Cairo of the so-called Soviet plan of a Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics of the Balkans. A daring move, truly.

The plan, according to the report, is to form a union of Greece, Bulgaria, Macedonia, Serbia, Croatia, Istanbul and the Dardanelles Straits zones. It is a plan of tremendous magnitude but many preliminary steps must be taken first. Firstly, the Red regimes will have to be established in the Balkans. Thus in itself is a great undertaking. Secondly, it will mean the partition of Turkey, depriving her of an area closest to her heart and establishing an autonomous republic there. Imagine Turkey minus Istanbul (Constantinople) and the Dardanelles Straits zones. In the old history of Europe it is stated that those who control the Dardanelles Straits control the world. This is no longer true but the straits is still of eminent importance in Europe. What would be the shape of Turkey deprived of these areas and thrust back into the plains of Anatolia?

We have remarked in connection with the Teheran conference that we should not be surprised over any decision reached thereat. The plan now under discussion is one that cannot be contemplated without wonder. To be sure, it was not decided on at the Teheran conference but after having been drafted by the Communists of the Soviet Union, Greece and Bulgaria in July last year, it was announced at the conference early in December and approved by Roosevelt and Churchill. We are surprised not only over the plan itself but also over the fact that it was exposed at this moment by two British papers. It is said that they obtained the text of the plan in January this year. Why is it, then, that they have kept it a secret until now? It is absolutely unthinkable that any paper would dare to publish the secret plan of an ally in the midst of a war without the understanding of at least its own Government. What, then, is the ground for the British Government's decision that now is the best time to make the exposure?

There are two alternatives. The first has to do with the Norwegian issue. It must be inconvenient to say the least to Britain to have the Soviets offer to take part in the occupation of Norway which she considers as belonging to her own sphere of influence. If there is any way in which she can restrain the Soviets, no hair will be split as to the means. The other is the Turkish situation. The United States and Britain have been endeavoring for some time to influence Turkey but there has been little response. Not only this but Turkey has tended to throw in her lot with the Soviets. They must put spokes into that.

No further explanation is necessary, we think. The Anglo-American method of making such an exposure of a secret plan which they themselves had endorsed in order to hurt the interests of an ally, is most unscrupulous. What will be the Soviet reaction?

BRITISH-AMERICAN DEMAND AND KUOMINTANG COMMUNIST CONFERENCE

YOMIURI-HOCHI—Lin Tsu-han, Yenan representative, and Wang Shih-chieh, Chungking representative, met at a preliminary conference at Sian and reached Chungking on May 17, it is reported. No official announcement has yet been made by Chungking regarding the Kuomintang-Communist conference. The aim, however, of this conference becomes evident when we consider that after the Sian preliminary meeting, Lin Tsu-han conferred with General Hu Tsung-nan, commander of the 8th War Zone, entrusted with the task of surrounding Communist-controlled territory, and that Chou En-lai, liaison officer between Chungking and Yenan, is expected to attend.

After the disbanding of the Comintern in May last year, Chungking ordered the troops under General Hu Tsung-nan to start active military operations against the Communist forces. It also suspended the supply of arms to the Communists. Still more pressure was brought to bear on the Chinese Communists with the outbreak of the border trouble in Sinkiang with the Soviet Union at the end of last year.

Now, as Chungking troops are being concentrated around the Communist-controlled territories, the conflict between Chungking and the Communists has been further intensified. The proposed Chungking-Communist conference is for the purpose of a political conciliation to prevent an internal war between Chungking and the Communists.

The London Times has said that the bitter antagonism between the Chungking Kuomintang and the Communists is China's tragedy. The Chiang regime is fundamentally different in character from the Chinese Communist Party, but in the present crisis it is absolutely necessary for Chiang to depend on the Communists. And therein lies the seed of the tragedy.

Ever since the establishment of the Nanking Government in 1927 up to now, this tragedy has been repeated. The success of the northern expedition was made possible only by the revolutionary propelling force of the Communist Party. The Government adopted the policy of suppressing the Communists ever since its foundation prior to the China Affair. But when Chinese public opinion rose after the Manchurian Incident, Chiang suddenly changed his policy and cooperating with the Communist Party, started his anti-Japanese war. Then, when Chungking joined the War of Greater East Asia at the instigation of the United States and Britain, it necessitated the cooperation of the Communist Party. As the influence of the Communists grew, however, Chungking again tried to suppress them. Such has been the situation in China up to the present.

Chungking's dream of coming out one of the victors in the present war is now vanishing. The shortage of supplies, the rise of commodity prices, political conflicts, continued defeats, and conflicts between the Chungking Kuomintang and the Communists, are casting their gloomy shadows. Particularly of late the danger of the Chungking-Indian air supply route being cut off, the defeat on the Honan Front and the crisis in the northwestern area, have considerably weakened Chungking's concert.

In spite of all this the United States and Britain, who were responsible for Chungking joining the war, are now trying to force the Chiang forces to confront Japan actively in concert with their Nimitz operation. As a stimulus toward making Chungking rise and fight, they have adopted the attitude of voicing non-confidence in Chungking and praising the Chinese Communist Party, attempting in this way to effect the unity of the resisting strength of Chungking and the Communists. It can be easily deduced that the coming Chungking-Communist conference is being forced on them by the United States and Britain.

In the past, each time the Kuomintang and the Communists arrived at a compromise, the result was the strengthening of Communistic influence. That alone was a tragedy for Chungking. But this time the tragedy will be much greater, for there is added the political influence of both the United States and Britain.

EUGENE CHEN SUCCUMBS TO ILLNESS IN SHANGHAI

Ex-Foreign Minister of China at Canton and Wuhan Dies Of Heart Attack

Domei

SHANGHAI, May 20.—Eugene Chen, 67, former Foreign Minister of the National Government of China at Canton and Wuhan, died of heart attack at his residence here this afternoon.

Born in 1878 at Trinidad, South America, of Cantonese parentage, the late Mr. Chen was educated in England and admitted to the bar in London. After practising law in West Indies for some years, he returned to China in 1912. He was appointed legal adviser to the Ministry of Communications at Peking. For three years from 1914 to 1916, he was the publisher and editor of the Peking Gazette. In 1918, and in the following year, he was the editor of the Shanghai Gazette and in 1925 he founded the Min Pao in Peking.

He assumed the post of Foreign Minister of the National Government at Canton in 1926 and held the same post in the National Government at Wuhan in the following year.

After the split of the Nanking and Wuhan factions, he was relieved of his post by the Nanking Government and since then had lived in Europe for some time. Having participated in the unsuccessful Fukien Independence Movement in 1933-34, he sought refuge in Hongkong. Later, he sojourned in France for some time and after the commencement of the China Affair, has lived quietly in Shanghai

British Minister Killed

Special

LISBON, May 19.—A. F. Yencken, British Minister to Spain, A. C. Caldwell British air squadron leader and a Spanish mechanic were killed yesterday when their plane crashed near the village of Prate de Compte, 20 miles northwest of Tortosa, according to a dispatch from Barcelona.

ENEMY IS FRANTIC OVER SECOND FRONT

Mobilizing All Means for Propaganda Regarding Effect Of Blind Air Attacks

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 19.—Along with the propaganda regarding the formation of a second front by the Anglo-American forces, the United States and Britain, mobilizing radio and all other propaganda organs, are frantically propagandizing the effect of their air forces' successive air raids upon such West European countries as France, Belgium and the Netherlands as well as on such Balkan nations as Hungary, Bulgaria and Rumania.

In the case of the Balkan nations, they loudly claim that more than 2,000 American bombers based on the Mediterranean area attacked Bucharest and Ploesti, inflicting considerable damage not only on the military establishments in the Rumanian capital but also on the installations of the Ploestic oil fields as well as on important military railways. They also claim that they have succeeded in destroying military installations in Budapest, the capital of Hungary, and Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria. It is noticeable that in addition to their propaganda on the effect of their air raids on Europe, they are distributing handbills in various Axis Balkan nations, urging them to quit the war.

Because of their noisy propaganda about the formation of a second front since this spring, the Anglo-Saxon Powers are now being pressed hard to make good their promise at the publicized time. However, it is indeed highly difficult for them to land their troops at any point of the European Continent, breaking through the European Fortress which is held fast by the Germans. The Anglo-American troops are wriggling in their sphere of operations in Italy, but the progress of their operations is very tardy.

In view of such circumstances, the United States and Britain, taking advantage of the shortening of the Eastern Front, attempted a political machination in various Balkan nations, which have eventually resulted in air raids on such Axis Balkan nations as Rumania, Hungary and Bulgaria. However, contrary to their propaganda, no important military or political effect has been brought about by their air raids. As a matter of fact, reports reaching here from reliable sources in Budapest, Bucharest and various other Balkan places reveal that damage on Bucharest and the Ploesti oil fields has been slight.

One of the reports discloses that on April 4 about 180 American planes including Flying Fortresses and Liberators attacked Bucharest from the Italian direction, blindly dropping bombs from altitudes of 6,000 to 2,500 meters. This was their first attack on Bucharest, but their bombs all missed their targets which are said to have included the station and railway installations in the northwestern part of the city. Only two hotels at the center of the city were burnt down. Little damage was caused to the city's water and electric works. Airfields and military facilities sustained no loss. At any rate, there was no such considerable damage as was propagandized by the United States and Britain.

Then on April 5 about 140 enemy planes pretended to attack Bucharest, but they, changing their direction, bombed Ploesti and the Ploesna oil field. From an altitude of about 7,000 meters, they attempted to bomb railway establishments and oil factories in Ploesti, which however ended in mere blind bombing.

The second bombing attack on Bucharest and the Ploesti area on April 19 caused no damage either to the railway facilities or to the oil fields.

On April 20 another aerial attack was launched by the enemy on the oil fields in Ploesti, however the important highway and bridges connecting the Ploesti area and the Eastern Front suffered hardly any damage. The highway and the railway leading to Bulgaria were not damaged except that one tank out of 60 or 70 was set ablaze at Ploesti.

On April 24 the enemy air force consisting of 300 aircraft launched a blind bombing attack on Bucharest from a high altitude for the fourth time, but no damage was inflicted on military installations. Furthermore, the citizens remained calm and undisturbed.

Another bombing attack conducted on the Ploesti area on three successive days from May 5 caused no damage to the military establishments or to the railway line. The train bound for Berlin is reported to be running as usual and the fire which had started in the oil field area was put out within several hours.

The aerial attack on the oil fields in Ploesti failed to cause any damage to the military installations. Though slight damage was inflicted on the oil-producing equipment and the nearby railway facilities, trains going to the Eastern Front and to the north as well are in service. Furthermore, the sale of gasoline within the country has not been limited.

The Anglo-American foe has been propagating false news that the Ploesti oil fields have been completely destroyed by bombing and that the fighting morale of the Rumanians has been deteriorated due to the shattering of the military facilities there. On the contrary, the fact as aforementioned is that the enemy has failed in achieving his objective of causing heavy damage on Rumania. It is ludicrous should anyone be deluded by the enemy's propaganda that some thousands of aircraft are daily invading Rumania.

The British broadcast on May 3 stated, for instance, that the British air force inflicted heavy damage on the railway facilities and the oil fields in its attack on Ploesti, but it is evident that the broadcast will never be substantiated.

By the recent maneuvers in the Balkan area, America and Britain undoubtedly schemed to show off their military aid they had promised to the Soviet Union. At the same time the Anglo-American machinations in the Balkan area attest to the complicated relations between the Anglo-American Powers and the Soviet Union in connection with the Balkan issue, particularly at a time when the much-propagandized formation of the second front is imminent.

Caste, Religious Prejudices Cast Aside By Indians in Battle Against Common Foe

Domei

EAST INDIAN FRONT, May 17.—All caste and religious prejudices have been flung aside as the men of the Indian National Army fight against their common enemy in the jungles adjacent to Imphal.

The living quarters of the troops of the Indian National Army are roofed with branches of trees and floored with grass. Nearby can be seen men going about with bags of unhulled rice on their heads, while others pound the rice in a large mortar.

Presently, an officer accompanied by several soldiers came and reported that some 2,000 enemy troops had started on their march southward. Four Kuki tribesmen appeared, carrying bundles over their shoulders. They wore their long hair tied at the back. Except for ornaments of necklaces, rings, earrings and bracelets, they were almost naked. They were about to leave on their mission of reconnoitering the enemy position on the Imphal Plains.

Some Hindus were preparing a meal side by side with Mohammedans, attesting to the complete harmony which prevails among them. The British had deliberately assigned the Hindus and Mohammedans to different units so as to preserve this caste difference. The National Army, which is motivated by the lofty aim of liberating India, from the first disregarded all such differences.

A certain unit comprised of some 100 men saluted their commander and started on their march toward the northern sector of the Imphal Plains. In the meantime, the foodstuffs supply corps arrived, carrying heavy loads on their heads.

Thus, day and night, the troops of the Indian National Army work together side by side, engaged in their various duties of reconnaissance and transportation.

GERMANS AIR RAID KOVEL RAIL DEPOT

Two Marshalling Yards, Rovno Station Blasted—Troop Trains Are Destroyed

Special

BERLIN, May 19.—German bombers last night made three large-scale attacks against the important traffic junction of Kovel in the Ukraine, according to an Interinf dispatch.

Large quantities of high explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped by the Germans on the Zdolbunov marshalling yards shortly after midnight, and several troop trains were destroyed. A few minutes later, they attacked the Sarny marshalling yards with telling effect.

The third heavy blow was directed against the Soviet communication lines in the rear, especially against the Rovno railway station. All German aircraft returned to their bases undamaged.

Meanwhile, it is reported that local fighting took place in the southern sector of the Eastern Front yesterday at the same focal points of the past few days.

West of Butor, several Soviet attacks were smashed in the forefield of the German lines, while at Grigoriopol, the Germans succeeded in improving their positions by encircling the Soviet fighting group.

Meanwhile, in the forefield of the Carpathians, Hungarian troops carried out a successful assault on the Soviet troops. Strong Soviet counter-attacks were foiled with the support given by German reserves.

In the area south of Vitebsk, at Ostrov and in the region south of Lake Pleskau, there were only fighting operations of local importance which did not change the general situation.

U.S. Copper Miners Strike

Special

LISBON May 19.—The first copper miners' strike since 1934 started today at the Butte, Montana, Works of the Anaconda Copper Company, according to a dispatch received here, adding that 200 miners were idle.

Kasagiyama Joining Colors

Kasagiyama, professional wrestler, has recently been summoned to the colors. His real name is Kanji Nakamura and he became a wrestler upon graduation from Waseda University in 1935.

DELAYS IN INVASION MEAN DIFFICULTIES

German Repair Squads Making Full Use of Lull in Bombing, Says Olberg

Special

BERLIN, May 19.—Tension still marking the entire war situation has not yet been relaxed writes Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred von Olberg, retired, Transocean's military correspondent.

He reports that British newspapers are repeatedly stressing that the tremendous blow is imminent and that the coming weeks are to bring about the decision in favor of the anti-Axis. When and how it will be carried out is still shrouded in darkness.

The correspondent observes that an unbelievably large invasion army is reportedly assembled in southwest England and ready to make the jump. It is allegedly more than ready but it seems that the final stage of preparations has not yet been fully reached.

The start of operations by this army was obviously again postponed. Such three-dimensional military operations naturally are dependent upon the weather to a great extent. The crossing of the Channel and amphibian landing operations on a large scale can hardly be carried out in stormy or rainy weather. The bad weather conditions during the past six days over the British Isles have put a halt to all such plans. Days of hightide which appears to be especially suitable for such operations again have been missed owing to the unfavorable weather.

It is remarkable, Mr. Olberg observes in connection with the Anglo-American air activity, that the enemy air offensive which, in the opinion of competent British sources, was to be the curtain-raiser for the invasion, has now been interrupted for the second time in several days.

Thus, the damage caused by the almost uninterrupted bombing of railways, communications, station buildings, roads, bridges and shelters could almost completely be repaired during this lull by the German labor battalions and the civilian population of occupied territories, he said.

The correspondent stresses that race between destruction by the enemy fliers and construction work by the German repair squads at present is in favor of the Germans.

It is undeniable that the repeated delay confirms the enemy acknowledgement of the tremendous difficulties connected with the invasion undertaking. Therefore, the element of surprise no longer exists and in the meantime, our air reconnaissance has made good use of the repeated opportunities to minutely observe the strategical and technical preparations of the opponent.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

May 19

On the Italian Southern Front, heavy fighting especially in the sectors west and northwest of Esperia and at Pontecorvo is still continuing. The enemy attacking with very strong tank forces supported by battleplanes, was repulsed with heavy losses. The local dent achieved by the enemy at Saint Oliva was sealed off in embittered fighting.

At the Eastern Front, repeated Soviet attacks on the lower Dniester, in the forefield of the Carpathians and southeast of Vitebsk and west of Nevel were foiled.

Our bombers last night successfully attacked the railway stations of Rovno, Sarny and Sdolbunovo causing conflagrations and destructions to railway installations.

American bombers yesterday made a daylight terror attack against several places in southeastern Europe with damage and casualties caused especially in Belgrade and Ploesti. The German and Rumanian air defense as well A.A.-artillery of the naval command downed 35 enemy aircraft.

RAIDERS REPULSED OVER REICH, SERBIA

Enemy Bombers Attack Residential Quarters of Berlin And Belgrade

Special

BERLIN, May 19.—American terror bombers attacked the Reich capital this noon. When approaching and leaving as well as flying over the city area, they were effectively attacked and engaged in fierce air combats by German air defense forces.

The enemy formation which thus were hard pressed dropped explosive and incendiary bombs indiscriminately on residential quarters in various parts of the town. Particularly in the working men's quarters, damage was caused to houses and the population suffered casualties.

Albert Freytag, Interinf Luftwaffe correspondent, reports that the enemy bomber formations which appeared over Berlin were given a hot reception by Berlin flak batteries. The enemy bombers which had been seriously decimated by German fighters were hit heavily by concentrated flak fire while the other bomber formations which had invaded the Reich territory from the northwest fled over central Germany. German fighter and destroyer planes continued to hurl themselves against the enemy bomber formations which as a result of fierce German defense fire had spread out into a wide front.

Reports on the four-engined enemy planes shot down and enemy airmen baled out keep arriving from the northern and northwestern German provinces as well as from the central German districts attacked by the enemy.

Serbian Capital Bombed

Meanwhile, strong Anglo-American bomber formations after a long interval again raided the Serbian capital and dropped many explosive and incendiary bombs over residential quarters and the outskirts of the town where the people who had lost their homes during the previous bombing raids found temporary shelter.

Enemy formations attacking the Serbian capital in several waves were split up by fierce German flak fire and engaged in aerial combats on their return flight by German fighter planes. Several four-engined enemy bombers were downed.

Dr. Walter Gruber, Interinf correspondent at Belgrade, concerning the latest terror raid against Belgrade declared that bombs were again dropped particularly over residential quarters destroying houses, schools and other non-military objects.

The change in the population's attitude since the last terror raid during the Easter holidays has been clearly noticeable he said and the people this time immediately set to work to help wherever it was possible.

The Serbian army together with the police forces, German armed forces and formations of the "Todt" organization worked at all these places where the major damage had been caused.

Denounce U.S. Raiders

All the statements made in connection with the latest terror raid revealed the peoples' suppressed anger. They are filled with determination which cannot be shaken by any enemy propaganda machinations whatsoever. The people at home know just as well as the fighters on the front fighting the Soviets that the present heavy battle for Europe must be carried out and they are sure the war will be victoriously concluded since the people have been welded together and are determined to wipe out the gangster in the air for all times to come, Dr. Gruber said.

The paper, Novo Vreme, describing the horror and indignation caused among the people by the recent enemy raid writes that the terror raid was exclusively directed against the residential districts and the Serbian people will never forget the Anglo-American cruelties. "The hearts of the Serbian population are filled with deep hatred against Roosevelt and Churchill," the paper added.

The Donauzeitung under the headline "Drawn Into Bomb Carpet" severely criticizes the criminal advices given by London broadcasts saying that the Serbian civil population should leave the interior of the city.

The paper pointed out that neither the German nor the Serbian authorities had prevented the Belgrade population from following such infiltrations, but the Anglo-American airmen nevertheless dropped their bombs over such outskirts where they are about 15,000 permanent residents and another 25,000 to 30,000 inhabitants in the interior parts of the town who had sought shelter. No factories, no quarters of civil or military importance are situated in the area, the paper charged.

Duke of Windsor Said Quitting Governorship To Become American

Special

LISBON, May 19.—The New York Post said today that the Duke of Windsor had resigned his post as the Governor of Bahamas and would attempt to become an American citizen "as soon as he is accepted," according to a dispatch received here. Meanwhile, a Reuter dispatch from London said that the Colonial Office spokesman told Reuter that "we have no knowledge of the matter whatever" when asked to comment on the New York Post story.

Poisoned Cakes Dropped

Domei

AGRAM, May 19.—Poisoned cakes and sweets were found in the village of Tschitschevo near Trebinje, which had been dropped by the Anglo-American airmen during their terror raid against Belgrade and other Serbian towns yesterday.

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MANCHOUKUO PLANS VAST FARM LANDS

Supply of Material and Labor For Development of Areas Already Arranged

Domei

HSINKING, May 20.—The development of new farmlands, which will be undertaken on an unprecedentedly large scale this year in 13 areas in Manchoukuo to ensure sufficient food production for Japan and Manchoukuo, is progressing extremely satisfactorily.

Through the energetic efforts of the Manchuria Farmland Development Corporation and whole-hearted cooperation of the governments and peoples of Manchoukuo and Japan, all obstacles are being successfully surmounted.

The supply of constructional materials has been taken care of through preparations already made in Japan and Manchoukuo. According to a survey compiled by the authorities concerned, the work accomplished up to last month in percentage follows: Holikang, 25; Lienchiangkou, 24; Taipingchen, 16; Heitai, 5; Huyuerhho, 15; Yinmaho, 39 Suihua, 5; Charukou, 15; Sinkaiho, 15; Panshan, 15; Kanping, 30; Second Sungari River 25, and Tungliacho, 20.

The supply of labor is also being met satisfactorily. According to an investigation conducted by the Manchuria Farmland Development Corporation, workers being supplied by the Patriotic Labor Service Corps and General Labor by the end of April covered 30 per cent of the requirements for the entire year.

Since then a steady stream of farm hands is continuing to flow into the land development areas. It is expected that the workers will be completely settled within this month.

Farm Policies Clarified

Special

HSINKING, May 17.—For the dual purpose of explaining policies of the Government regarding increased production of agricultural products, including the smooth marketing of crops and the hearing of reports of provincial officials regarding crop prospects for this year, the Department of Agricultural Development on Monday morning convoked a three-day conference of the chiefs of industrial sections of all provincial governments.

Indicating the importance of the meeting, the first day of the session was attended by Yukio Inagaki, Vice-Minister of Agricultural Development, and other officials of the Department of Agricultural Development and Settlement Affairs Bureau.

Highlight of the first day's session was the speech by Vice-Minister Inagaki, in which he explained the Government's agricultural policies for the current year, and asked for the full cooperation of the provincial officials for the successful execution of these plans.

The Vice-Minister stated that the system of recognizing special purchases of crops will be abolished, and henceforth all crops delivered at designated marketing centers will be purchased by agencies commissioned by the Manchuria Agricultural Corporation.

Furthermore, at these marketing centers, all crop transactions will be conducted by agencies of the Staple Produce Brokers' Association, the Cooperative Agricultural Development Association, and the Manchuria Agriculural Corporation.

According to Vice-Minister Inagaki, the Manchuria Agricultural Corporation will advance certain fixed sums to designated purchasers and all business involved in crop purchases will be transacted in principle through authorized banks.

Made Press Body Auditor

Tadao Matsumoto, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Nippon Times Publishing Company, Ltd., was elected an auditor of the Japan Press Association at a meeting of its Council held Saturday at the Greater East Asia Hall.

Ogata Given New Post

Shoji Ogata, head of the Second Section of the Investigation Bureau of the Foreign Office, has been appointed head of the First Section of the Investigation Bureau. Kinya Takikawa, present head of the First Section, has been assigned to duties in the Investigation Bureau.

Sasaki Renamed President

Komanosuke Sasaki has been reappointed president of the Oriental Development Company on the termination of his five-year term of office, according to an announcement made by the company on May 18.

2 Swimmers Join Navy

Two star Japanese swimmers in the Olympic Games, Masanori Yusa and Yoshiyuki Tsuruda, free style and breast stroke champions respectively, have both been called to the service of the Navy.

Members of Press Corps Give Medicine, Tend to Sick Burmese on Kaladan Front

By R. ENDO
Of the Military Press Corps

KALADAN FRONT, May 18.—Busily treating the villagers with their scanty supply of such medicine as quinine, zinc ointment and eye-lotion, members of the Military Press Corps on the Kaladan front have become very popular as amateur doctors among the villagers.

At the hour of noon native tots, some suffering from eye-trouble and others with big boils on their heads, can be seen crowding around the wireless apparatus set up by the Military Press Corps.

Within a month after the West African troops had retreated from the Kaladan area in April, peace and order was restored to the devastated village. Soon after the withdrawal of the enemy force, the Military Press Corps set up their wireless apparatus.

The villagers who returned to their homesteads looked exhausted and undernourished after months of roaming in the jungles. Many of them were suffering from malaria and eye diseases. Skin trouble and trachoma were especially rampant among the children.

Moved by the pitiful condition of the children, one member of the Military Press Corps applied eye-lotion to those suffering from eye diseases. Surprised and amazed by the healing effect of the lotion on the children's eyes, the villagers began to bring their sick children to the Japanese Press Corps who gave proper treatment to the sick, using quinine, zinc ointment and other medicine, setting up a temporary clinic at their quarters.

In token of their profound gratitude, the villagers brought mangoes to the Japanese. Simple and frank, these villagers now have unbounded faith in the Japanese.

EDUCATIONAL PLAN OUTLINED BY OSIAS

New P.I. Education Minister Reveals Aims Following Induction Ceremony

Domei

MANILA, May 18.—A broad four-point educational policy, which will guide future scholastic efforts of students, was outlined this morning by Camilo Osias, new Minister of Education, before officials and employes of the Education Ministry in his first address following his induction ceremony.

Mr. Osias emphasized, "One of the paramount needs of the Filipino people is spiritual orientation. Education, though not the sole agent, is a very potent one to effect such orientation."

The Minister added that the educational principles of the Philippines are based on provisions of the Philippine Constitution, saying, "Every administrator and teacher should take to heart the constitutional mandate that 'all schools, colleges and universities shall aid and develop moral character, personal and collective discipline, civic conscience, vocational skill, and secure social efficiency and duties of citizenship'."

Declaring that the current war has revealed certain national weaknesses, Mr. Osias said, "The character of education, including citizenship training, shall become the most important of all prevailing subjects in school curriculums from the first grade to universities. It shall aim at developing in the young and old alike better virtues of filial piety, hard work, thift, faith, self-reliance, self-direction, honesty, loyalty, bravery, fortitude and discipline to promote a decent and secure livelihood for themselves and for their families."

Next to the building up of character, the Minister pointed out that vocational education deserves consideration. "The vocational education shall endeavor not only to provide the people with general specific training for earning a secure and decent livelihood for themselves, as well as for their families, but also imbue them with the philosophy of work that shall include thoroughgoing appreciation of the dignity of labor, both manual and mental."

The Minister said that stress will also be placed on health and physical education, saying that this shall aim "at developing hardihood and strength adequate for hard work and sustained effort, and shall make the body supple and beautiful, an ideal both desirable and attainable."

The fourth pillar which will support the educational structure of the Philippines, he said, is that which will "put a premium upon educational pioneering and encourage the development of arts and letters and science more than ever before."

"In order to attain this end, our pedagogical techniques will have to undergo some revision. For instance, instruction shall be directed not so much to the acquisition of information as the development of intellectual curiosity and of keen discriminating judgment in the use of knowledge for enriching the material and spiritual welfare of the nation," he said.

"Common language, being the fundamental need, dissemination of Tagalog as the Filipino language in the speediest and most effective manner possible constitutes our inescapable obligation and duty," the Minister said.

Continuing, he declared, "Our freedom and independence are concrete gains, and our education and culture must deepen and broaden the spirit of consecration to the Republic of the Philippines and make the Philippines contribute to the New World Order based on peace, liberty and justice."

Aquino, Osias Sworn In

Domei

MANILA, May 18.—Speaker Benigno S. Aquino and Camilo Osias took their respective oaths of office before President Jose P. Laurel at the Malacanan this morning. Mr. Aquino concurrently assumed the posts of vice-president and director-general of the Kalibapi, while Mr. Osias became the Education Minister.

STRANGE CUSTOMS PREVAIL IN FLORES

People of Isle Welcome Japanese Who Permit Them to Live Their Own Life

Domei

SINGARADJA, May 19.—Although strange customs and rituals unknown to the Japanese people prevail in Flores island, native inhabitants welcome the Japanese who permit them to live their own life.

In turn, the Islanders are wholeheartedly cooperating with the local administration, according to a Japanese official stationed on the island.

When the Japanese Forces on May 15, 1942, marched into Endeh, situated in the central part of the island, the official continued, native inhabitants greeted them and immediately turned over the Dutch officials they had captured in the nearby mountains.

He said that the young people of the island are cooperating with Japanese in reconstruction projects. They have formed a volunteer corps to defend their island and have organized a young men's association.

To attain self-sufficiency in foodstuffs, the official said, a plan is steadily underway to create paddy-fields and farms. Raw cotton is being extensively cultivated by the native inhabitants who are striving to attain self-sufficiency in textiles.

Describing the spiritual life of the islanders, the official revealed that churches can be seen everywhere because most of the islanders are of the Catholic faith.

Inside their primitive huts, thatched with palm leaves, family rules are strictly observed. Married couples live in a special room and no outsider is permitted to enter. The betrothal gift usually consists of water buffaloes, pigs and ivory, the official further revealed.

Whenever a person dies, his body is buried, and one year later the bones are excavated and preserved inside the hut. Native dances are primitive and of a martial nature, sometimes resulting in injuries to the participants.

The official also described the geographical features of the nearby island of Komodo, which is inhabited by reptiles already extinct in other parts of the world.

Detoe Soko—a volcano towering 1,500 meters above sea level—has three lakes, each possessing different shades of water, the colors being red, green and cobalt.

In the steppe region along the northern coast of the island, herds of water-buffaloes, totaling more than 1,000, can be seen grazing.

Sawada Gets New Post

Genichi Sawada has resigned as principal of the Tokyo Fine Arts School to become the first Education Director of the Toa Dobun Kai, or the Eastern Uni-Culture Society, it was announced Saturday. Hiroshi Nagai, head of the Bureau of Technical Education of the Education Ministry, has been appointed acting principal of the School.

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BRITISH ARE UNABLE TO RESTRAIN BOSE

Nothing Will Stop Him From Liberating Compatricts, Says Azad Hind Head

Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, declares that nothing will stop him from returning to India and the attainment of ultimate freedom for his homeland when interviewed by the Yomiuri-Hochi correspondent on the Indo-Burmese front. The 20 odd years of bitter struggle against British oppression is now nearing the grand climax, the Netaji stated.

On being asked how he felt on setting foot again on Indian soil since that memorable day of escape from Calcutta prison on January 26, 1941, the Netaji replied that no matter how desperately Britain tries it can not obstruct his triumphant return.

Four years ago British authorities had spread a network of police vigilance over entire India and had even placed an enormous prize on the Netaji's capture. Today, Britain, frantically bolstering her defenses on the Indian border, seeks to obstruct the Netaji's return to India.

"However, in face of the lofty objective of liberation of India, no British barricade would be strong enough to stem the tide of the irresistable advance of the combined Japanese-Indian Forces," he asserted.

To the question, "Did not Mahatma Gandhi at the time of your last meeting with him grasp your hands as he promised to be the first to congratulate you if you succeeded in gaining Indian Independence by force of arms?," the Netaji answered:

"Mahatma Gandhi's release from prison signifies a general defeat of British rule in India. The Mahatma will no doubt smile when he hears of my return to India. The message of congratulation will probably be sent when I enter Calcutta and the entire people of India will wholeheartedly support the Provisional Government of Azad Hind.

"Regardless of how long the war may last, we must adhere firmly to the three principles of upholding the lofty motive of liberation of our motherland, of fighting to the ultimate victory and of being united as one. I have fought staunchly for the independence of India and will continue to do so. The fatigue from strenuous endeavors is forgotten in the brightness of future hopes.

"I am known as a magician in imbuing the Azad Hind Fauj with such ardent, deep-rooted patriotism, you say. Well, such is not due to the power of any one man. The time has at last arrived for the Indian independence movement to bear fruit. The stifled embers of love of motherland had burned low during the 300 years of British oppression, but the smouldering fire has now burst into bright, roaring flames. The men of the Azad Hind Fauj are fighting for all they are worth and dying with a peaceful smile on their lips on the beloved Indian soil."

FILIPINO SOVEREIGNTY IS STRESSED BY OSIAS

Domei

MANILA, May 17.—The honor accorded the Filipino flag in Japan and Manchoukuo, on the occasion of the visit by the Philippine Gratitude Mission, is an "impressive evidence" of the sovereignty of the Philippine Republic, declared Camilo Osias, director-general of the Kalibapi, who was appointed Minister of Education following his return here in a radio address.

He said that the great significance of the mission lies in the fact that it represented the Philippines as a sovereign State equal to all independent and sovereign States in the world.

Mr. Osias pointed out that during the trip he was impressed by the example of Japan and Manchoukuo where the forces of nature have been harnessed by man to produce from the land things needed for the sustenance of a much bigger population than that of the Philippines.

"We must develop potential national wealth. We must develop our land not only for the use of the present generation but with an eye to the future," he said.

He pointed out that to do so "we must work and work hard. Labor conquers all. We must work to make our independence real, effective and enduring, work makes the impossible, possible."

East Asia Round-Up

Filipino Composes Song

Special

HSINKING, May 20.—The recording of "Cry of The South" symphonic suite dealing with the achievement of the independence of the Philippines composed by 36-year-old Ponciano Santos, sole Filipino resident in Manchoukuo, has been sent to Manila in care of Japanese Ambassador to Manila, Shozo Murata.

Trucks, Carts Controlled

Domei

HSINKING, May 20.—With a view of providing adequate transportation facilities for the successful execution of increased production programs, the Department of Communications has issued a coordinated control law affecting motor trucks and horse-drawn carts.

Pass Doctors' Exams

Domei

MANILA, May 20.—Ranks of those serving the Republic in the role as guardians of health and well-being of citizens swelled when 28 more candidates passed the physicians examinations held by the Board of Medical Examiners last February. At the same time five passed examinations for midwifery.

Bond Issue Successful

Special

MANILA, May 20.—The first bond issue of the Republic amounting 20,000,000 pesos has been over-subscribed by 13,400,000 pesos.

Laurel Addressing Graduates

Domei

MANILA, May 19.—Having finished preliminary training, Filipino Government students will be addressed by President Jose P. Laurel in graduation exercises at the Malacanan Social Hall tomorrow afternoon prior to their departure for Japan. Pedro A. Buenaventura of Cebu will give the valedictory address for the group composed of 24 representatives, who will continue their studies in Japan.

Joining Labor Front

Domei

HSINKING, May 19.—Tens of thousands of students in the leading cities in Manchoukuo will join the labor front to increase the fighting power of their country on May 24 when commencement ceremonies of the service are expected to be held in Hsinking, Mukden, Kirin, Hsingan and Chiamussu respectively. In the metropolis, the ceremony will be observed most solemnly by several thousands of students at the Hsinking Shrine and Yu Ching-yuan, Minister of Peoples' Welfare, is expected to deliver an address of encouragement to the students.

Church Starting Nippon-Go

Domei

DAVAO, May 20.—The Davao Catholic Church will sponsor Japanese language courses in order to bring about greater cooperation with the Japanese among the members. The Catholics are deeply grateful for wheat flour sent from Japan and recently donated to the Church.

Teachers To Train

Domei

MACASSAR, May 20.—Twenty-three principals and teachers from the islands under the supervision of the local municipal authorities will receive a five-day training course in matters relating to Japan, singing and gymnastics to improve the educational setup in the islands.

Growing More Food

Domei

MENADO, May 20.—The various neighborhood groups organized here in March have launched forth in vegetable growing and farming activities in a firm determination to attain self-sufficiency in foodstuff for North Celebes. Farming implements and seeds have been distributed free by the municipal authorities.

Advisory Body Meeting

Domei

PEKING, May 20.—The Advisory Commitee meeting of the North China Political Affairs Commission will be held here today to discuss urgent problems with which North China is confronted in connection with the conduct of the War of Greater East Asia. The Committee is headed by Wang Keh-min and comprised of seven members including Wang I-tang and Tsuo Ju-lin.

C. CHINA COMPANY INCREASES BUDGET

Three-Fold Boost Over Last Year's Estimates Set by Development Body

Domei

SHANGHAI, May 18.—The total budget for the national policy companies under the management of the Central China Development Company for the 1944-45 fiscal year is three times last year's, it was revealed by Kiyoshi Tomono, director of the Company, today.

Mr. Tomono had been in Tokyo to confer with the authorities of various Ministries concerned on the general budgetary plans and investments on vital war enterprises of the Japanese national policy firms in Central China and returned here today.

He told the press that budgetary plans for the companies under the management of the Central China Development Company have been settled with the approval of the Government. He said that these plans for the current fiscal year have been so mapped out that priority will be given to such vital enterprises as have close bearing on the execution of the War of Greater East Asia and the budget is three times as large as last fiscal year's total estimates. The budget is an increase of about 80 per cent over last year's actual defrayal, he said.

Mr. Tomono disclosed that the capital would be sought more in that existing in China and less in that in Japan. He stated that since the Central China Development Company has assumed the nature of an industrial establishment corporation as a result of the revision in the Central China Development Company Act as approved by the 84th Imperial Diet, it will undertake the supplying of capital and materials to important companies engaged in business for the prosecution of the war other than to those firms connected with it. This capital, which is expected to exceed the estimates for the companies under the N.C.D.C., will be sought in Japan, Mr. Tomono concluded.

MANILA INN SLATED TO BE STAGED IN P.I.

Play Is Written by Japanese And Deals With Ricarte's Life in Japan

Manila Inn, a three-act play staged by the Shinkokugeki Troupe at the Toho Theater here last July, will be translated into Tagalog and performed by a Filipino cast in Manila.

The play is centered around the life of General Artemio Ricarte, Filipino patriot and now adviser to the Philippine Government, and vividly portrays the life of the General during his days of refuge in Japan. Hideshi Hojo, Japanese playwright, wrote the play.

When General Ricarte came to Japan in the latter part of December last year, he heard about the play and immediately visited the Shinkokugeki Troupe. He posed for a photograph with Toranosuke Ogawa who played the part of the General.

The Filipino Theatrical Troupe heard about the Manila Inn and immediately decided to perform the play if it could get permission from Mr. Hojo.

Mr. Hojo gladly gave his consent, and, furthermore, sent the Japanese script to Manila by air mail. Simultaneously, the Shinkokugeki Troupe sent an album containing photographs taken from the scenes of the play.

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SUMATRA PUSHES DEFENSE EFFORTS

More Join Volunteer Army—Great Activity Is Noted in Educational Field

Special

SHONAN, May 18.—The inhabitants of Sumatra have undergone marked improvements since the island came under the Japanese Military Administration.

Though the anti-Axis air forces are attempting to carry out a nerve warfare on the civilian population, the inhabitants of Sumatra have banded together to defend their land. A number of warplanes have been donated to the Japanese Army. The Volunteer Defense Army has been created on the island, and at present intensive defense training is being undertaken under the helpful guidance of local Japanese Units. Even on Nias Island, lying 140 kilometers off Sumatra in the Indian Ocean, the youths have joined the Volunteer Defense Army, and are now actively engaged in defense duties.

In order to encourage the Volunteer Defense Army, a song contest with the theme "Volunteer Defense Army" was sponsored by a Japanese Unit stationed in Sumatra.

Meanwhile, the Japanese residents of Sumatra, seeking to improve living conditions in the island, have established service societies. One was founded at Sawahloent on the western coast of Sumatra, and is now busily carrying on activities. In Bukit Tinggi a service society was also created and, acting in the capacity of liaison organ for the Japanese residents, it is most efficiently undertaking the distribution of daily necessities. It is understood that under the auspices of Sumatra's Western Shore Service Society, a campaign to gather funds for the donation of a warplane to the Japanese Forces will soon be launched.

The educational system is also being improved under the joint efforts of the military administration and provincial authorities with a view to wiping out illiteracy from the island. Under the auspices of the military administration authorities, an educational conference was held on May 7 at the Sumatra Higher Normal School in Padangpandjang. It was attended by school principals from all parts of the island.

During the conference, many pertinent subjects were deliberated upon to improve the educational facilities in the national grammar schools and normal schools. Among others, ways and means of responding to the enthusiasm of the local inhabitants to master the Japanese language were discussed. Frank opinions were also exchanged between the local inhabitants and Japanese teachers on the most efficient ways of teaching the Japanese language.

Shigemitsu, Goto Report

At the regular meeting of the Cabinet Ministers which was held at 9 a.m. on Friday, reports were heard from Mamoru Shigemitsu, Foreign Minister, and Keita Goto, Minister of Transportation and Communications. After various discussions, the meeting ended at 12:15 p.m.

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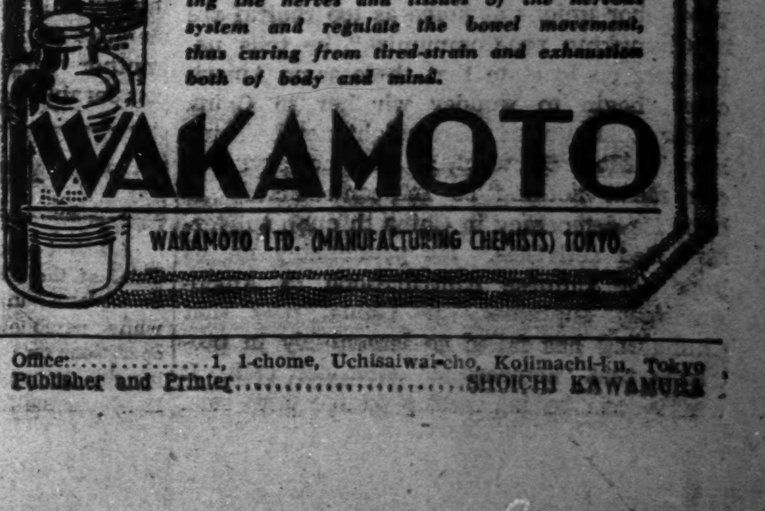

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, MAY 21, 1944

When Democracy Is Not Democracy

According to the American magazine the New Republic, one Southern legislator referring to the United States' Administration's efforts to gain Negro sympathies by removing some of the restrictions contributing to legal and extra-legal disenfranchisement of American Negroes, delivered himself thus: "While our boys are fighting and dying for democracy in Guadalcanal, democracy is being destroyed at home by these anti-poll-tax agitators who are trying to destroy our principle of white supremacy." Democracy, therefore, according to this legislator who thus lets his race prejudice get the better of his logic, does not consist in extension of the franchise to all fellow citizens regardless of color or creed. It consists solely in maintaining white supremacy.

Asia long ago awoke to bitter realization that white supremacy is precisely what many Americans mean when they lightly mouth the word "democracy." This white-supremacy conception of democracy against which all Asia is now fighting has seldom been so clearly admitted in America as by the Southern legislator quoted in the New Republic. It is however equally clearly shown in the recent change in the American attitude toward Chungking.

When Chungking could be used to further the cause of white—that is Anglo-American—supremacy in Asia by combatting Japan, Chungking was for America one of the Great Four, one of the ennobling 'Democracies" on which the hopes of the world rested, the democratic savior of oppressed China. Chungking basked in the flattery. It took the American cash; it took the American credit lavishly bestowed; it took all the munitions it could get and howled and pleaded for more. But it failed to deliver the goods. It could not prevent the National Government of China, representing the will of the great majority of the Chinese people, from securing China's final and complete independence from the West. It was powerless to disturb Nanking's effective cooperation with Japan for the overthrow of Anglo-American tyranny and the liberation and defense of all the peoples of Asia. It could not impede the entry of joint Japanese, Burmese and Indian National Armies into India to deliver that country also from white bondage. Its recent military reverses in the Loyang region have, moreover, now rendered the situation of the American forces in China precarious. Far from contributing to white supremacy as America planned, Chungking has thus helped bring white prestige in Asia to a new low. Chungking, therefore, automatically ceases to be a "Democracy" for America.

According to Nathaniel Peffer, once one of Chungking's most vociferous supporters, Americans now see in Chungking "reaction approaching close to what is called Fascist totalitarianism. They see growing repression of thought and speech, not for purposes of war, but for the purpose of internal political power. They see rigid reactionary bureaucracy throwing its tentacles over every avenue to political and economic power."

Chungking is, of course, the same one-man-and-wife dictatorship on behalf of the Soong family that it has always been. But America could not see it until Chungking lost its usefulness. Nathaniel Peffer now finds it expedient to hint at possible future American support of Chinese Communists in opposition to Chungking. "Americans who oppose labor unions at home as too radical are in Chungking pro-Communist," he tells us. He goes on to state that these same Americans "begin to wonder whether in China under Communism there might not be some hope." Hope for what, he does not say. He can mean nothing so self-contradictory as hope for democracy in China through subversive Red activities. He presumably means hope for Chinese contributions to Anglo-American supremacy in China, now that Chungking has failed so lamentably in procuring that "democratic" American end. It will indeed be interesting to see how soon Chinese Communists will sprout a pair of those curious democratic wings made in American propaganda factories, that so incongruously adorn Communists useful to America elsewhere in the world.

Unfortunately for Mr. Peffer and similar American propagandists, however, fulfilled hope for China resides in Nanking. Anglo-American supremacy in China crashed for ever with the Greater East Asia War and Nanking's cooperation with Japan. Label dissident Chungking or Chinese Communist guerillas how America will, not all Chungking's diminished forces nor all Communism's anti-Chungking men can put the Humpty Dumpty of Anglo-American supremacy in China together again.

National Savings

Tucked away in an inconspicuous portion of the newspapers during the past week were two small items which may have been overlooked by the casual reader. But in their significance, these two items deserve careful consideration as evidences of Japan's economic strength in the conduct of the current war. One of them was the announcement that the nation had surpassed the national savings goal for the 1943-1944 fiscal year by 14.7 per cent. The other was the announcement that the amount of postal savings on May 17 had exceeded the ¥20 billion mark.

The surpassing of the national savings goal of ¥27,000,000,000 by some ¥3,988,000,000 is particularly noteworthy, for it constitutes a conspicuous proof that despite the abnormal demands of the war, Japan is well able to bear her financial burdens with comparative ease. How this situation has been made possible throws a revealing light upon the unusually healthy state of the nation's economy. For the fact stands out that this unprecedented savings represent not a forcible encroachment upon the means of livelihood of the people but a margin of surplus in national income.

Steadily during the past several years, the national income of Japan has shown a remarkable increase. The national income for the 1943-1944 fiscal year was approximately ¥50 billion, which represents a ¥5 billion increase over the previous year. The national income for 1944-1945 is estimated to reach ¥60 billion, an increase of ¥10 billion more. These increases are the obvious result of the steadily expanding productive capacity of the nation. Under the circumstances, the people of Japan are well able to increase their savings without undue impairment of their livelihood, and the fact that they have surpassed their goal during the past year by 14.7 per cent shows that they have responded magnificently to their responsibilities.

Although national income has thus vastly increased as the result of increased productive power, if this enhanced income should be spent for civilian consumption there would result not only a dissipation of materials needed in the conduct of the war but there would result also a vicious inflation. But the fact that the people have put aside three-fifths of their income into savings means that firstly, the increase in income has been so great as to make it possible for the people to maintain their livelihood on only two-fifths of their income; secondly, that by plowing back three-fifths of the income into savings the bulk of the increased production will be made available to the Government for use in the conduct of the war; and thirdly, that this limitation in the amount of civilian spending will prevent the development of a vicious inflation.

The fact that the savings goal has been surpassed, that postal savings are piling up, that tax revenues are rising, that bonds are being smoothly assimilated, all mean that the nation's finances are in a vigorous and healthy condition. Through the rationing system, the people have been enabled to maintain a secure assurance of their livelihood while at the same time the surplus has thereby been released for war purposes. The fact that the people are spending less in proportion to their earnings while at the same time they are assured of their basic daily necessities means that there is a most satisfactory balance in national living. This is an element of incalculable strength which adds another formidable factor to Japan's incomparable fighting power.

A Year Ago Today

May 21, 1943

Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, died a gallant death in a plane during an engagement with the enemy while personally directing the general strategic operations on the front line in April, it was revealed in an announcement issued by the Imperial Headquarters today.

Tomorrow's World Trade

Problems Arising From Establishment of Inter-Region Trade in Post-War Days Discussed

By KAMEKICHI TAKAHASHI
Written for the Nippon Times

Part I

What will be the form and organization of the future world trade under the broad-sphere economic structure? An examination of this problem will afford a clue not only to the formation of our future economic policy and the construction of the common prosperity region in Greater East Asia, but also to the establishment of a future course of action for our businessmen and a forecast of future general economic affairs. Thus, we are not indulging in the expatiation of some idle topic of a distant future, but elucidating by far the most pressing basic problems under the existing conditions.

The nature of the world trade under the broad-sphere economic structure will be largely determined by the nature of the solutions of the following problems:

1. The general basic problems which are accompanied by the establishment of the broad-sphere structures of the world.

2. The various technical problems under the same structures.

I shall defer the discussion of the question under the latter and dwell in detail on the first question, which consists of the following further problems:

(A) Changes in foreign trade due to the basic objects of the establishment of common prosperity regions or broad-sphere economic spheres.

(i) Changes in industrial distribution, especially the policies of self-supply of materials by the nations.

(ii) Economic control relating to foreign trade.

(B) The number of wider economic regions to be established in the world structure of broad-sphere economy.

(i) There may be two or three wider economic regions such as East Asia, Europe and others or there may be from five to seven such regions, including the Soviet Union, South America and West Asia. The question to be studied in this connection is to what extent these regions will prove perfect common prosperity units.

(ii) It is possible that some countries will be left out of these wider territory structures, for some reasons such as the object of providing a sort of buffer state between different wider territory units, or because of the fact that it is premature for them to participate in such regional economy.

(C) The time for the re-opening of the world trade: Whether it comes after a short-term war or after a protracted war. And whether the restoration of peace may be able to lay the foundation of the new world order by one bold stroke or it is to breed another world war, proving to be simply a temporary truce.

Will Determine World Trade

These foregoing three questions will largely determine the nature and form of the future world trade. Now, in making a forecast of the future conditions, it may be said that viewed from both (A) and (C), the policy of domestic self-sufficiency of indispensable materials for national defense might remain, and for this reason, trade with the countries outside a region might be decidedly reduced in quantity and be markedly planned out, there being very little room for free trade. But when viewed from the stand of (B), a considerable number of independent nations will remain out of the pale of the wider territory units and will display the tinge of free trade to a considerable degree, so that there will be a deformed portion in the substance of planned trade.

Now, the greatest determining factor for future world trade is that given under (A) which is particularly important in the case of our own common prosperity area. Our Greater East Asia economy should possess the character of an independent and self-sufficient economy as its absolute condition, the following being the salient points involved:

1. The former economy which was essentially Anglo-Saxon should be re-organized so that it can be founded solely on the demands of East Asia.

2. The policy should be adopted for assuring the self-supply of vital materials for the common prosperity region for some definite proportion, as well as for industrial distribution which is deemed necessary from the standpoint of defense requirements of the region.

3. In regard to this industrial distribution, it would be necessary to assure, in addition to what is given in (2), an industrial organization suitable for elevating the synthetic power of such factors as the intelligence, sentiments, culture, health and manpower, etc. of all the members of the Greater East Asiatic regions.

4. In addition to the foregoing, a structure should be established so that the economic power of Greater East Asia may be most effectively utilized in their organic and synthetic entirety for the sake of the existence and development of the common prosperity region.

Capable of Independent Existence

To summarize: the essence of the self-sufficient economy of the common prosperity region consists not in being exclusive or in economic isolation but in establishing a structure in which an independent existence of the region is assured against outside control or menace and under which the life of the members of the region may best be elevated. Moreover, since there will exist other similar broad-sphere units outside the region, it is imperative that the Greater East Asiatic regions be able to compete with them; thus our independent economy should possess a real power which will enable us to compete against other regions. It is because of this that we should always stress the importance of industrial efficiency of the region as the synthetic power of all the members therein.

And in order to establish an independent economy of the common prosperity region, a system of controlled economy commensurate with the conditions prevailing in various parts will have to be adopted. Such conditions, in the case of the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region, differ considerably from one part to another therein, as regards the stage of political and economic development, the intelligence of officials and people, the capability of executing controlled economy, etc.

For this reason, the execution of planned economy of the Region will not be possible by means similar to those which have been adopted for Japan. The following compound methods will have to be adopted as well as the principle of having recourse to political power for direct economic control only to a limited extent.

Aims Attained Indirectly

(1) By means of control of foreign trade, industrial distribution and other objectives may be attained indirectly.

(2) Methods of direct control (by means of political power) are resorted to under the following conditions:

(a). Such a direct method should be limited in the case of the entire region, to those belonging to large-scale industries in which production and distribution of products have been systematized and which are thus ripe for control.

(b) Such a direct method should be enforced on Japanese economy only so as to attain the object of control for the entire area of the Common Prosperity Region indirectly through the control of the external trade of Japan. (This field will be considerably large.)

(c) When a given industry is to a large extent monopolized by some enterprise, on which required control can be enforced, the object of control on the whole area of the region may be attained through the control on such an enterprise.

(3) Quasi-direct control is resorted to in certain cases.

By "quasi-direct control" here is meant those methods which are intended to attain the control of the whole area of the region through the industrial policy of a given company which is permitted to exercise the power of control deemed necessary for the region, in case of some important industries in the region, the following being the salient points under such "quasi-direct control."

(a) As to the monopolistic important products of the Region, their trade should be permitted to be monopolized (either through capital or by means of political control) so as to make possible the execution of the necessary control on extra-regional trade.

(b) To permit the attainment of the required economic control through the monopolistic bodies of marine transportation, maritime insurance, finance and exchange, etc., by means of their finance, exchange, or shipping business, freights or insurance policies, etc.

As to such monopolistic bodies, the form of cartel should be adopted as far as possible and a system of monopoly by means of political power should be assiduously avoided.

Sought by Indirect Means

(4) The economic planning of the Common Prosperity Region may be achieved by the following direct means:

(a) Customs tariff or the control fees based on an agreement may be resorted to.

(b) Government policies of subsidy and other protection may be resorted to.

(5) As for other products, they should be left mainly to adjustment by free competition.

It will be clear from the foregoing account that trade both within and without the common prosperity area will have to be planned out and placed under control to a considerable extent.

Next, we shall consider the problem given in (B), namely, the effect on the future world trade of the number of broad-sphere units, and of the existence of outlying independent nations. If the entire world should be divided into three economic regions of East Asia, Europe and the American Continent, without leaving any room for the existence of outsiders, and if each economic region carries out a high-degree planned economy, then it may be said that the world trade on the whole will be a planned trade among the three. On the other hand, if the planned economy of broad-sphere units should prove low in its efficacy and there should exist many countries outside such units, there will remain much room for free trade methods. It is conceivable that in actuality, there will be considerable room for free trade activities in the case of the American continental sphere and that those countries in South America, western Asia and India which are lacking in political and economic conditions for the establishment of broad spheres will remain for a considerable period of time and in considerable number as independent nations outside the spheres. Thus, viewed from this angle, the form of trade among the broad-sphere units will be one of many-sided trade along with which the free-trade tinge will persist on remaining.

However, the case will be quite different when the matter is considered from (C) given above. The present war being intended for changing the ruling power of the world and for the birth of a new world order, it is customary that such a war will prove a protracted affair, and if peace should come within a few years, it would prove only a truce until another decisive war; and in that eventuality demand for State defense perfected to a high degree would occupy the most dominant position and post-war trade would be conducted with such a background. Under such circumstances, demand for planning of foreign trade would become even greater in order to carry out the policy of maintaining the self-sufficient supply of vital materials of a strategic nature.

(To Be Continued)

STANTON GRIFFITH GOES TO SWEDEN

Swedish Rights to Maintain Own Interests Upheld

By OUR FOREIGN EDITOR

Stanton Griffith, head of the Foreign Department of the United States Board of Economic Warfare, accompanied by his legal adviser, arrived at Stockholm on May 7. There is no question about his intention which is to undertake negotiations with the Swedish Government regarding the export of ball bearings by Sweden to Germany, his object being to obstruct the existing trade relations between these countries.

For some time the Anglo-Americans have been putting pressure upon Sweden, as in the case of other neutrals such as Spain and Turkey, for the specific purpose of making Sweden stop the export of iron ores and ball bearings to Germany, but the Diet of Sweden decided unanimously to reject the Anglo-American demand.

This strong attitude shown by Sweden had the effect of throwing the Anglo-Americans into confusion. Their intention had been to coerce Sweden into severing trade relations with Germany, and, if possible, to drag her into their own camp against Germany by the exertion of sufficient pressure. But, as in the case of Spain and Turkey, the outrageous attempt to interfere with the foreign trade of Sweden failed, for Sweden flatly rejected the Anglo-American demands.

These inhuman measures of pressure brought to bear upon neutral nations by the Anglo-American imperialists are distinctly at variance with the sovereign and independent rights of nations which they always pretend to revere. Such actions have led to the loss of their international prestige and shown up their own weakness since they must rely on such a course.

The statement made by the American Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, in his speech on April 9 outlining the United States' diplomatic policy touched on this point. He stated in that much-criticized speech that the State Department has been attempting to make use of every conceivable means for the purpose of reducing the volume of trade between the Axis Powers and the neutral nations on the one hand, and to increase the volume of co-operation from the same neutral nations on the other. His slogan seems to be "the end justifies the means" as far as power politics are concerned.

Sweden having flatly refused the demands of the United States, means of pressure and intimidation are being concerted against that country. Possibly the Washington Government contemplates placing a ban on the export of petroleum, wheat and leather to Sweden, or they may decide to cancel navigation certificates issued for Sweden's trade with South American countries, which trade constitutes 15 per cent of Sweden's total trade. It is further conjectured in certain quarters that the United States is considering the convening of an international exchange price conference in order to adopt a resolution which will prove damning to Sweden in the post-war economic situation. America may shut out Sweden from the peace conference at the end of the present war, and that much put upon Scandinavian country may find itself outside the post-war reconstruction program for Europe.

The Anglo-Americans are particularly anxious to stop the export of ball bearings to Germany because of the importance of this product in active warfare. The failure of their air attacks against Germany, the superiority of the German air forces in actual combat, the continued capacity of Germany to produce large quantities of aircraft, are all grave problems to the Anglo-Americans. If they can possibly help it, no neutral country shall export to Germany any commodity that will be of the slightest aid, believing that in this way Germany's war power may be considerably reduced without loss to themselves.

The existing trade agreement between Sweden and Germany was concluded in 1943 with the full understanding of both the United Stated and Britain, and it provides for the reduction of the volume of iron ores by one-third and that of ball bearings by one-half during 1944. But any unilateral abandonment of Sweden's export trade would be tantamount to stepping out of her neutral position.

While the Anglo-Americans seem to stand together when resorting to crafty measures against neutral nations, they have shown disunity in dealing with other problems, thereby showing the inherent clash of their individual interests. For instance, Britain is opposed to the United States' policy of economic sanctions, doubting the efficacy of this form of warfare, but her main opposition has its roots in the fact that she needs the assistance of neutral nations and the adoption of vigorous measures against such neutrals will be apt to prove detrimental to her own interests. The British Evening Standard has declared that Sweden has been endeavoring to conform to the wishes of the Anglo-Americans to some extent and Britain should not prove ungrateful. The Manchester Guardian has praised Sweden for cancelling the permission given to Germany for the passing of German troops through Swedish territory. Thus public opinion in England, at least, does not back up too strong measures against Sweden.

Nevertheless, the United States has continued to insist upon the unlimited application of economic sanctions to neutral nations. This caused a clash of viewpoints at the recent conference between the United States Undersecretary of State Edward Stettinius and British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden at London. It seems doubtful under existing circumstances that Stanton Griffith, who is now in Stockholm, will take concerted action with the British Minister there.

Voicing opposition to the oppressive policy of the Anglo-Americans, Premier Hansson of Sweden declared on May 1 that neutral nations are not obliged to accept the demands of belligerent nations, but have the right to maintain their own interests as best they can and to decide how to advance their own ideals.

The Anglo-Americans give as pretext for exerting pressure on neutrals that the participation of neutrals in the war on the anti-Axis side would result in a quick termination of the conflict. Against this claim the Swedish press expressed its opinion rather ironically that a better method of ending the war would be to undertake the much talked of Second Front, rather than to expend so much energy demanding the suspension of a neutral nation's exports to Germany.

HIS OLD HOME

By LI PO
Translated by S. Obata

I have not turned my steps
toward the East Mountain
for so long.
I wonder how many times
the roses have bloomed
there. . . .
The white clouds gather
and scatter again like
friends.
Who has a house there now
to view the setting of the
bright moon?

HALIFAX ON BRITAIN'S POST-WAR AIMS

Comforts of Life Are Chief Objective of British

The following report appeared in the Times, London, on May 2:

Halifax in an address yesterday to the Chamber of Commerce at Charleston, West Virginia, said he did not believe that anywhere in the world after the war need there be any real clash between vital interests of the United States and those of Great Britain. You may ask what are the things the British will legitimately want when the war is over. The first thing we shall want is to secure peace, and that must be just as much in your minds and hearts as it is in ours. But since our aims are the same we ought surely to be able to join hands to do what we both want, provided then peace can be assured.

The British, like yourselves, will want to enjoy some of what they will expect to be the fruits of peace. The great concern of any man who comes back from war will be to get a job and keep it. Nothing that we can do in the way of temporary relief or of social security can take the place of regular work, and we have therefore to see the transition from war to peace production is carried out as smoothly and quickly as may be. The finding of jobs will be the first thing in which our people will depend upon employment.

We shall be anxious again and if possible to improve upon the standard of living that prevailed before the war. For four years our food has been strictly rationed. The food is wholesome but it is very dull. No one is allowed to starve, but no one gets much pleasure out of a meal.

Another hope is certainly to have a decent house to live in. It was with this in mind that Churchill the other day announced a program of 200,000 permanent and 500,000 temporary new houses to take the sharp edge off the shortage.

The rationing of clothes is even stricter than the rationing of food. Besides clothes there are all the things that make any sort of comfort possible—furniture, cups and saucers, cutlery, and a hundred articles of everyday household use. But even the barest necessities are in short supply and often unobtainable. Here, too, a great deal of replacement will be necessary as soon as the war is over.

Revive Trade

These are not extravagant or unreasonable ambitions and if we are to have them it is vital for us to maintain the highest possible level of employment for our people after the first demand for goods has been met, and the only way in which we can possibly hope to do that is through a revival of our overseas trade. Most of our convertible overseas capital was sold in the days before Lend-Lease in order to buy war material, so that we shall have very little left from this source of income.

Ships of the British merchant marine used to carry British trade on every ocean and in every sea. When it is all over the merchant fleet of Britain is bound to be much less than it was in 1939. You, on the other hand, have built a vast merchant fleet. In this war it would indeed be the way of the ostrich if we pretended that in this situation there was no problem. It is far better to seek realistically for a just solution which can and must be fair as between allies.

Finally, for the sake of war production, we had to cut to the bone our prewar export trade. We had neither the material nor the men to maintain it when all we had of either was required for war. But with investments largely gone and shipping down, our export trade will be vastly more important if we are to reach even our prewar level of imports, and that comes right home to the living standard of every one of our 48,000,000 citizens. It is no luxury standard we are out to get. The plain fact is that we must revive our shipping and our overseas trade not in order that we may live well but in order that we may live at all. Let us not forget in these matters, as in all others, what injures one member of a community of nations ultimately injures all. Without our ships and our overseas trade, the standard of living of our people, after all their sacrifices, will decline, and if that happens, so surely will the effect of that decline be felt in your lives here in the United States. You will appreciate what our shipping and our export trade mean to us. We shall appreciate that, in order to find full employment for four people, you, too, will need shipping and exports for the huge output of goods which your industries, reconverted to peace, will be able to produce. We know trade is not and never was a fixed quantity that on the contrary it is capable, according to the wisdom or lack of wisdom with which we all handle it, of almost indefinite expansion or constraction. There are great markets the world over waiting to be developed if we can solve the problem of marrying consumer capacity to production power.